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The platform of the report meeting of South Hamgyong Province in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party held under the guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Under the Sagacious Guidance of the Leader the Whole Country Has Turned into an Orchard

In Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Grand Report Meeting of South Hamgyong Province Takes Place in Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party Held under Guidance of the Leader

A grand report meeting of South Hamgyong Province took place on April 6 in Pukchong in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held under the guidance of the Leader.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and genius of the revolution, who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and achieved the restoration of the fatherland by leading our people along one road of victory and has made our country an independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive socialist power and started a new history of the *Juche*-based development of fruit growing, while most correctly solving the rural question in our country in an original way.

Present at the meeting were fruit growers and agricultural working people in the province and functionaries of central and local Party and government organs, economic organs and mass organizations who came there proud of the brilliant successes they had achieved in the development of fruit growing in the country during the last ten years by faithfully following the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

At 10 sharp, **the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, mounted the platform** amid the loud welcome music.

The entire attendants of the meeting warmly welcomed the fatherly Leader with stormy cheers "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and with prolonged thunderous applause and extended him the highest honour and deepest gratitude.

Again favoured with the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, at the meeting held to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, which marked a milestone in the development of fruit growing in our country, at the very place where the historic Pukchong meeting took place on his personal initiative and under his guidance on April 7, 1961, that is, ten years ago, the entire attendants of the meeting were overwhelmed with infinite excitement and joy and their hearts swelled with boundless happiness, honour and pride of living and making revolution under his leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, was presented with a basket of fragrant flowers carrying the feelings of unbounded reverence of the entire attendants of the meeting and the fruit growers and agricultural working people of the whole country amid the welcome music and rousing cheers of *manse* (hurrah).

Comrade Kim Song Ae mounted the platform.

Also taking the platform were Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang; Yun Gi Bok, Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Pi Chang Rin, Director of the General Bureau of Fruit Farming; Rim Su Man, Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Se Bong, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Chong Jong Gi, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Rural Economy Committee, and functionaries of the local Party and government organs and mass organizations and labour innovators.

The Patriotic Song was played when the meeting was declared open.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, congratulated, in the name of the Party Central Committee, the Party organizations and the agricultural working people in South Hamgyong Province on their great successes in fruit growing during the last ten years since the historic Pukchong meeting and gave programmatic teachings which would be the guiding compass in the future development of fruit growing.

Rim Su Man, Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

It is not only an expression of his deep trust in and high expectation from the entire people of the province but also another great solicitude for the entire Party members and working people in South Hamgyong Province and the greatest happiness and joy and highest glory for us that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, so busy as he is with state affairs, has again given today an on-the-spot guidance to South Hamgyong Province in its work and favours us with his presence at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the historic Pukchong meeting.

The historic Pukchong meeting personally initiated and directly organised and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, was a great event marking a signal turn in the development of fruit growing in our country.

In his teaching "On Launching a Movement of the Whole People for Laying Out Orchards" given at the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, said that our Party had put forth right after the liberation the slogan "Let the people living in the mountainous areas make good use of mountains and those in the coastal areas make proper use of the sea!" and gave the workers, peasants, youths and students, armymen and all other people the programmatic tasks for energetically waging a vigorous massive movement for converting all the hills of the whole country into hills of fruits and silk and laying out new fruit farms while taking good care of the existing ones, giving full play to the lofty spirit of socialist patriotism of loving their fatherland and native places.

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the historic Pukchong meeting was a bright blueprint of a grand nature-remaking work for turning all the hills of the country into orchards producing all varieties of fruits, and it was a fighting programme powerfully rousing our people to a worthy struggle for creating wealth for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the generations to come, and a guiding compass giving the bright prospect of the development of fruit growing in our country and showing ways for translating it into reality.

Fruit farming in our country has made fast development during the last decade since the Pukchong meeting along the highway of victory opened up by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and it has today become an important component part of agricultural production and a new and powerful production domain actively contributing to the improvement of the people's life.

Under the wise leadership and utmost care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution who has opened up a new era of the building of socialism and communism in our country and always led the revolution and construction along one straight path to victory, we have solidly built valuable wealth for the betterment of our people's life and the happiness of the generations to come and become able to hand it down to the future generations with pride.

This success is a shining victory of the *Juche*-based fruit farming policy of our Party which embodies the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, and a valuable fruition of the historic Pukchong meeting.

Already in the grim days of the bloody armed struggle against brigandish Japanese imperialism which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, organized and waged for 15 years, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, he matured a grand plan for building a new society free from exploitation and oppression in the fatherland with its beautiful mountains and clean rivers, exploiting fully the treasures, gold and silver, of the fatherland and creating orchards yielding all varieties of fruits everywhere in the lovely land of 3,000 *ri* to hand them down to the posterity.

After liberating the fatherland by defeating the Japanese imperialist brigands, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in accordance with the grand plan which he had matured during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, has consistently directed deep concern to the development of fruit farming along with all other branches of the rural economy from the first days of the country's liberation, and indicated the concrete direction of and ways for the development of fruit farming in each period and at each stage of the development of the revolution and energetically led our peasants and people to their implementation.

In the trying days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by the enemy, the U.S. imperialists, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that efforts were concentrated particularly on grain production, while putting the economy of the country on a wartime footing and mobilising everything for the victory in the war. And in those grim days he, clearly foreseeing the future victory in the war, led people to restore the fruit farms torn by the U.S. imperialists' bombing and reclaim the hills to build fruit farms and thus lay the new foundation for the development of fruit growing.

As a result, the reporter continued, a large number of fruit farms were rehabilitated and expanded in the flames of the war and, furthermore, many new state fruit farms were laid out in all parts of the country, which include

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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees Photo Exhibition Marking the Tenth Anniversary of Pukchong Meeting

A photo exhibition opened at the Pukchong House of Mass Culture in honour of the tenth anniversary of the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee held under the guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the photo exhibition on April 6.

Comrade Kim Song Ae saw the exhibition together with the Leader.

Also seeing the photo exhibition were Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Chairman Yun Gi Bok of the State Planning Commission, Director Pi Chang Rin of the General Bureau of Fruit Farming and cadres of the central and local Party and government organs and mass organizations as well as the agricultural working people who had attended the report meeting of South Hamgyong Province held in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Pukchong meeting.

On display at the exhibition were hundreds of items of photos showing the brilliant successes made in fruit farming in our country over the last ten years since the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee personally initiated and guided by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seeing a photo showing men and women peasants heading in high spirits for the place where to lay out an orchard, with apple saplings in their hands and shovels and picks on their shoulders, carrying a placard reading "Let's unfold a nation-wide movement for planting orchards!" and picturing delightfully in their minds the future orchards which will yield a variety of fruits, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that this photo vividly depicts the militant stamina and reliable features of the entire Party members and people who turned out as one in the project for creating orchards ten years ago, in hearty response to the militant call of the Party.

Seeing a photo showing the co-op farm girls joyously picking red-cheeked apples from branches heavily laden with them, the Leader remarked how good it is that we have become able to produce a variety of fruits in large quantities and supply them to the people all the year round by laying out orchards through the nation-wide movement.

Then, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the place where the goods produced by the local industrial factories in Pukchong county were on show. Displayed there were various high-quality daily necessaries and processed foodstuffs which the workers of the local industrial factories in Pukchong county had produced through an extensive technical innovation movement, upholding the Leader's programmatic report to the Fifth Congress of the Party and his teaching given at the National Meeting of Local Industrial Workers.

Highly praising the good quality of heat preserving automatic electric rice cooker and various kinds of aluminium products for daily use, fabrics, footwear, porcelains and processed fruits, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed those concerned to turn out these daily necessaries and processed foodstuffs more and better in the future so as to further raise the living standards of the people.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees Combined Art Performance Given by Art Circles of Pukchong County in Honour of Tenth Anniversary of Pukchong Meeting

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw a combined art performance given by the art circles of Pukchong county at the Pukchong House of Mass Culture on April 6 in honour of the tenth anniversary of the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee which was held under the guidance of the Leader.

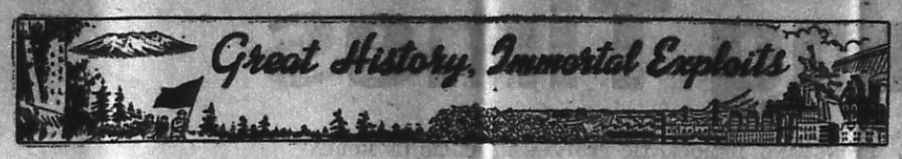
Comrade Kim Song Ae saw the performance with the Leader.

Also seeing the performance were Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Chairman Yun Gi Bok of the State Planning Commission, Director Pi Chang Rin of the General Bureau of Fruit Farming, cadres of the central and local Party and government organs and working people's organizations and the agricultural working people who had attended the report meeting of South Hamgyong Province held to mark the tenth anniversary of the Pukchong meeting.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the box, all the audience rose to their feet and warmly welcomed the fatherly Leader with the stormy cheers "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and a prolonged, thunderous applause.

The performance started with the chorus "Orchards of *Juche* Have Sprung Up amid the Love of the Marshal" that was followed by a colourful repertoire reflecting the great vitality of our Party's policy of fruit farming based on *Juche*, the policy advanced by the genius Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the worthwhile struggle our peasants have waged to carry out the grand plan of the fatherly Leader for providing our people with a more affluent and happier life through further development of fruit farming in our country.

When the performance came to an end, the members of the art circles and all the audience sent up cheers of *manse* (hurrah), looking up to the fatherly Leader whom they always revere from the bottom of their hearts, and made a firm resolve to live up to the deep trust and great expectation of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by effecting fresh innovations in the development of fruit farming, upholding his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Party and his programmatic teachings given at the recent report meeting.



Great Paragon of Patriotic and Revolutionary Family

The immortal revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, begins with his revolutionary family.

The family of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is a patriotic and revolutionary family that fought resolutely from generation to generation against foreign aggressors for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and a family that lived in abject poverty, doing tenant farming generation after generation.

The revolutionary family of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that left immortal exploits in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people shines brightly all over the world, along with his great revolutionary ideas and brilliant revolutionary history.

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Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, was born into a poor peasant family in Mangyongdae on April 15, 1912 as the eldest son of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mrs. Kang Ban Sok.

It was the time when our nation was in a dire distress.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors who had long put our country in the chain of aggression seized it completely in August 1910. The brigandish Japanese imperialists arrested, imprisoned or killed scores of thousands of our innocent people at random with the robber's logic that "the Koreans must obey Japanese law or die."

The beautiful land of ours was covered with the networks of the army and police, prisons and gallows of the Japanese imperialist scoundrels, and our people were forced to lead a slave life under colonial rule.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Being a colony monopolized by the Japanese imperialists, Korea was in a state of extreme political nonright, economic bankruptcy and cultural benightedness owing to brutal despotism and plunder such as could scarcely be found elsewhere in the world." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 52.)

Our people, however, did not abandon themselves to lamentation and grief alone. Our gallant and resourceful patriotic people rose and fought resolutely to beat off the Japanese imperialist aggressors and regain the lost country.

It was under such circumstances that revolutionary activities were energetically conducted by the family of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the lineage of which represented a great paragon of the patriotic and revolutionary family whose successive generations fought passionately for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation over a period of more than 100 years.

Mr. Kim Ung U, great-grandfather of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was a patriot who fought valiantly in the van of the struggle for burning down the pirate ship "General Sherman" dispatched by the U.S. imperialist aggressors as a feeler for their aggression of our country in 1866.

Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, led a hard-pressed life but he actively encouraged his sons to turn out in the anti-Japanese struggle, saying: "Remember a boy can render devoted service to the country only when he goes to the front for the country and the people as soon as he grows up and dies in action against the enemy!"

Not only that. Though the Japanese imperialists so rudely demanded him to "change his name" to a Japanese one, Mr. Kim Bo Hyon refused it pointblank and lived with fortitude, never yielding to the harsh oppression and persecution by the enemy.

Mrs. Li Bo Ik, grandmother of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was also very prudent and strong-willed. She always taught her sons to live uprightly and with intrepidity and did her best to back their revolutionary activities.

At the close of the 1930's the Japanese imperialist rascals who found themselves in a more passive position due to the elusive guerilla tactics of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent betrayers of revolution to his house in Mangyongdae in a foolish attempt to make him "submit." The turncoats blabbed to his grandmother: "...The Japanese empire says that if General Kim Il Sung descends from the mountain, he will be appointed general of Japan's Kanto army. On this instruction from the state, we now wants you grandmother to go with us to Mt. Paekdu-san to bring back General Kim Il Sung who is having a hard time in the mountain...."

Upon hearing these words, the grandmother demanded the rascals to get away at once, saying: "Once a man dies, that's all. But you say my grandson who was announced dead even in papers three years ago is still alive. What a surprise! Even if my grandson is given a yet higher rank than the general of the Kanto army, I will not go. The murder of my son Kim Hyong Jik by the Japs alone makes me feel sick at heart. I will not go to fetch my grandson."

When they failed to attain their end by threat, appeasement or trickery, the rascals took out Mrs. Li Bo Ik by force into steep mountains all over Northeast China and even asked her to write a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung suggesting that he "submit" to the enemy.

She flatly refused this and, in a manner worthy of the grandmother of a revolutionary, shouted at them before her returning to Mangyongdae: "You rogues are dogs selling off the country and the people to the enemy, blinded by money-making. Our Song Ju (Comrade Kim Il Sung's childhood name) is the general fighting for the country at the risk of his life... If you kill me, our Song Ju will not forgive you."

Like this, not only did the grandfather and grandmother of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, fight unyieldingly in spite of long years of poverty and persecution. Having their sons and grandsons devotedly fighting for the revolution, they found themselves worth living and lived with a firm conviction that the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung would surely liberate the fatherland and return home.

Even after the country was liberated, Mr. Kim Bo Hyon and Mrs. Li Bo Ik continued to do farming tirelessly out of a sheer desire to contribute to the country until they reached the advanced age of more than 70, though they were grandparents of the great Leader who is so deeply revered by all.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was a pioneer and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

He had a strong patriotic anti-Japanese idea and extraordinary talents and noble qualities. The situation at the time when he was born and grew up and, especially, the experience of the indigent life he himself underwent made him cherish the anti-Japanese idea and ardent patriotic idea on the restoration of the fatherland and take the road of revolution in his early years.

Despite his difficult living conditions, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik studied hard in the firm belief that "learning is necessary for retaking the fatherland."

After finishing the course of the Sunhwa School in Mangyongdae, he entered the Sungsil Middle School in Pyongyang in 1911 and continued his study under adversity.

With an insight into the developments of the anti-Japanese independence movement in our country he thought already at that time that the independence of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves and for this the masses should be united and aroused to the anti-Japanese struggle, first of all.

While uniting the students organizationally through the Students' Association, a legal organization in the school, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik secretly formed reading party, social gathering, etc., and strove heart and soul to educate progressive youth and students in patriotic anti-Japanese ideas and in the spirit of independence.

He organized and guided a students' strike against an American missionary who was the manager of the Pyongyang Sungsil Middle School and who was at one with Japanese imperialism. He thus stood in the leading centre of the struggle of youth and students already in those days.

Later, in order to wage the anti-Japanese struggle with greater vigour, he left the Sungsil Middle School halfway and became a professional revolutionary, ostensibly a teacher by occupation.

He established close ties with those engaged in the anti-Japanese independence movement at home and abroad, banded together all the comrades who were operating dispersedly for Korea's independence and steadily enlarged the ranks. Furthermore, he bent all his energies to forming an underground anti-Japanese revolutionary organization to prepare in secrecy political and military forces essential for crushing the Japanese imperialist rascals and achieving the country's independence.

Thus, on March 23, 1917, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized the Korean National Association, an underground anti-Japanese revolutionary organization, mainly with those engaged in the independence movement at home and abroad.

The purpose of the Korean National Association organized by him was to achieve independence through the efforts of the Koreans themselves by beating back the Japanese imperialist aggressors and European and American imperialist forces which were expected to extend their influence to the East, taking advantage of the anticipated scramble for supremacy between them.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who cut a figure as the outstanding leader of anti-Japanese national-liberation movement set up such an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, the formation of which no one had ever thought of, at a time when the Korean revolution was still in its infancy, the military rule of Japanese imperialism was getting more rigorous and the Korean people were at a loss how to pave the way to the country's independence.

The Korean National Association had correct objective and accurate ways of struggle for attaining it.

This organization presented the correct task of anti-imperialist national liberation already before the dissemination of the scientific Marxist-Leninist thoughts in our country and made it clear that the independence of Korea should be attained, not by relying on foreign forces but on its own internal forces, and that it should be achieved by properly combining political and military activities instead of through petitions or reformation.

The Korean National Association was a revolutionary organization most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and an underground anti-Japanese revolutionary organization biggest in size and the sphere of activity in the period prior to the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

Under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik the Korean National Association spread its organizations extensively in different parts of the homeland and abroad, and organized and mobilized the masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle, properly combining legal with illegal activities.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik endeavoured heart and soul to train fine personnel who would shoulder the future of Korea and to unite the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces, entertaining the idea of *Chiwon* (Lofty Aims) which reflected his burning aspiration for the restoration of the fatherland and firm confidence in victory in the future and implied that the country should be regained without fail even in such a way as that if one generation leaves the cause unaccomplished, then the next carries it forward.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, together with more than 100 persons associated with the Korean National Association, was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police in the autumn of 1917 when he was fighting with all his zeal solely for the country and the people.

While in prison he put up an unflinching struggle against Japanese imperialism and elaborated on the new plan for the anti-Japanese struggle.

Upon his release from prison in the autumn of 1918, he moved his theatre of struggle to the area along the Amnok-gang River and to southern Manchuria, finding no time to take care of his impaired health.

It was the time of a historic turn when the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people gradually entered the stage of new development under the banner of Marxism-Leninism with the working class at the head.

In this period of historic turn, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik distinguished himself as a great pioneer standing in the forefront of the struggle.

Convinced that national liberation can be realized and class and social inequality be eliminated by fighting in reliance on the workers, peasants and other masses of the people instead of applying the previous method of struggle, he rallied the masses of the people in organizations, revolutionized them and mobilized them to the struggle and thereby developed the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement onto a new stage.

As seen above, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, as an indomitable revolutionary fighter who dedicated his whole life to the country and the people, as an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our country and as a patriotic and revolutionary educationist, united all the anti-Japanese forces and organized and mobilized them to the anti-Japanese struggle, implanted patriotic anti-Japanese ideas deep in the hearts of all the children and youths and played the role of a great pioneer in developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country onto a new stage under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was also endowed with remarkable talents, a kind heart and strong character. She was an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who was stubborn in the struggle against foes.

She educated her sons in ardent patriotic ideas and revolutionary fortitude from their childhood, reared them steadfastly into ardent revolutionaries and Communists and helped in the revolutionary work of her husband and sons with might and main throughout her life. Moreover, she was an ardent Communist and distinguished woman revolutionary who devoted her all to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the social emancipation of women.

As a member of the clandestine revolutionary group organized by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with Communists in the Fusung area, she actively organized and carried on the work of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association.

Under the guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, she thoroughly equipped the members of the Women's Association with the progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism, more firmly built up the revolutionary organizations and rallied the broad masses around them.

She held the independence of the country and the liberation of the people dearer than her family and herself and dedicated her all to the revolution.

Even when she was in a critical condition, she thought of the destiny of the fatherland first and felt sorry about the sufferings of numerous Korean mothers and people more than about hers. She found a real worth of life in devotedly fighting for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland and the people.

Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, embarked on the road of revolution in his early years with the high aim of fatherland restoration, personally educated and guided by his eldest brother Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. He was an ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and staunch revolutionary who struggled with all his devotion for implementing the great revolutionary line, the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

A prominent leader of the Young Communist League organization, he guided the activities of young Communists in the Fusung, Antu and Changpai areas, constantly expanded the ranks of Young Communist League members and creditably conducted the political education work among the masses.

In August 1930 he advanced into the homeland in command of one of the details of the Korean Revolutionary Army personally dispatched by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and conducted political work everywhere he went, infusing hatred for Japanese imperialism and patriotic anti-Japanese ideas into the minds of workers, peasants and all other people and letting them know how to win the country's independence and how to struggle.

While fighting in arms against Japanese imperialism, Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon was arrested and imprisoned for a long term of 15 years. In prison he kept up an unflagging fight until he died owing to the atrocious torture by the Japanese imperialist hangmen.

The two younger brothers of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were also Communists who participated in the anti-Japanese struggle in their early days and fought stoutly.

His younger brother Comrade Kim Chol Ju was an indefatigable revolutionary fighter who organized and conducted political work energetically among the masses as the leader of a local Young Communist League organization, sent to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army many fine youths trained in the YCL organization, and died a heroic death fighting against Japanese imperialism with arms in his hand.

His cousin Comrade Kim Won Ju, too, was a determined anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who, in response to the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, formed underground revolutionary organizations with factory workers and students, and fought actively against Japanese imperialism.

Mr. Kang Don Uk, grandfather of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the mother's side, and Mr. Kang Jin Sok, his uncle on the mother's side, were also anti-Japanese fighters who struggled intensely for the restoration of the fatherland.

In this way the family of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution and the great Leader of the Korean people, is written in gold letters in the glorious revolutionary history of our people, as a family whose all members from great-grandfather, grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, uncle, younger brothers to grandfather and uncle on the mother's side fought passionately from generation to generation for the independence of the country and for the freedom and liberation of the people.

The revolutionary family of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the cradle in which was brought up the great Leader who established the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party.

From his childhood, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was educated in patriotism and progressive ideas by his parents under their revolutionary influence for anti-Japanese struggle, and learned from them inflexible revolutionary fighting spirit and lofty virtues. And he grew into a peerless patriot, into a great revolutionary, experiencing all sorts of bitter hardships along the thorny path of his parents for revolutionary activity and studying assiduously from his early age.

So Gum Ja

Strategy of Dismembering U.S. Imperialism Is Most Correct Strategy of Struggle That Leads Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle to Fresh Victory

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, on the basis of his Marxist-Leninist analysis of the current international situation and the U.S. imperialists' global strategy of aggression, advanced a new strategy of struggle implying that the peoples of all the countries making revolution should join efforts and dismember U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The peoples of revolutionary countries in Asia, the Palestinian people and other fighting Arab peoples, the African and Latin American peoples fighting for freedom and liberation and all the revolutionary peoples of the world should be firmly banded together to deal blows at U.S. imperialism and dismember it. The peoples in revolutionary and fighting countries should tear arms and legs off U.S. imperialism and behead it in all parts of the world. When the world revolutionary peoples, even if their forces might be small taken singly, thus all unite and wage a forceful battle against U.S. imperialism and dismember it everywhere, it will be ruined in the end." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," pp. 106-107.)

This strategy of struggle mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is the most scientific and revolutionary strategy of struggle which renders it possible to defeat imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, safeguard world peace and win victory in the struggle for national liberation and independence, democracy and socialism. As taught by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peoples of all the countries making revolution should unite and dismember U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world in order to beat it down.

All countries, big and small, should strike hard blows at U.S. imperialism by joint action everywhere it stretches out the tentacles of aggression and the peoples of small countries, in particular, should pool their strength and knock down U.S. imperialism. This is the requirement of the strategy of struggle to dismember U.S. imperialism.

Today the fundamental issue of world revolution is to frustrate the policies of aggression and war pursued by U.S. imperialism, which is the most ferocious and shameless aggressor and plunderer of modern times, the principal common enemy of all progressive peoples of the world and chieftain of modern imperialism, and to ruin U.S. imperialism. Accordingly, it is the basic strategy of world revolution and the first and foremost fighting task of the progressive peoples of the whole world to spearhead attack against U.S. imperialism.

Today the U.S. imperialists reach out their crooked hands of aggression to Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America and all other parts on the globe.

Therefore, the broadest possible anti-imperialist forces in all countries, big and small, and all regions of the world where U.S. imperialism stretches out its tentacles of aggression, should jointly deal blows at U.S. imperialism and bring pressure to bear on it.

This alone makes it possible to disperse and sap the strength of the U.S. imperialists to the maximum and successfully baffle their global strategy.

In particular, the peoples of small countries carrying on revolution should pool their strength and strike blows at U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We small nations should unite and counter the strategy of U.S. imperialism to swallow us up one by one, each chopping off its head and limbs. Such, it can be said, is the strategy of struggle for small countries to defeat U.S. imperialism." ("Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," p. 21.)

The U.S. imperialists, while reframing as far as possible from worsening relations with big countries, are trying to swallow up one by one the small or divided revolutionary socialist countries and the newly-independent countries. They are working more recklessly than ever to swallow up one by one the small or divided socialist countries such as Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and East Germany, while incessantly carrying on subversive activities and engineering plots for coup detat to wrest the newly-independent countries from the anti-imperialist front one by one.

As seen from the above, U.S. imperialism follows the policy of suppressing the small or divided revolutionary countries, the policy of invading them by force of arms.

Therefore, only when the peoples of small countries making revolution join efforts and deal blows at U.S. imperialism by all available means and methods in the position they are now in, is it possible to disperse and weaken the strength of U.S. imperialism to the maximum and smash its strategy of swallowing up the divided or small countries one by one.

The strategy advanced by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung of dismembering U.S. imperialism is a revolutionary strategy of struggle whose justness has been borne out by the practical experiences of the world revolutionary peoples in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

This is clearly shown by the experience of the Korean people who have fought U.S. imperialism and won the victory under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

In the trying days when our people were suffering from national mislortunes due to the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea in the past, the anti-Japanese guerillas, under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, believing only in the strength of the masses of the people and relying firmly on them, even under the difficult conditions in which there was neither power nor state backing and assistance from the regular armed forces.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army defeated the robber Japanese imperialists and restored the fatherland at last by arming themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and relying on his brilliant military strategy and his superb tactics.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people, who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by him, inflicted the ignominious defeat upon the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors and won the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the enemy.

The victory in the Fatherland Liberation War patently shows that when the people establish *Juche*, maintain the resolute revolutionary stand in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and fight the enemy, all rallied closely around their leader with one and the same idea and will, they can defeat the U.S. imperialists and emerge victorious.

Another eloquent proof of this truth is furnished by the victory of the fighting Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

As practical experiences show, any country, no matter how small, can beat down the U.S. imperialists, if it establishes *Juche* and fights gallantly, believing in its own strength.

The original strategy of struggle advanced by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung of dismembering U.S. imperialism is indeed a Marxist-Leninist strategy of struggle which embodies brilliantly the revolutionary stand and resolute anti-imperialist stand he has invariably maintained, his great *Juche* idea and his revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught in concrete terms the small countries how to unite and dismember U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Even small countries can defeat big enemy, once they establish *Juche*, unite the masses of the people and valiantly rise in the battle despite sacrifice." (Ibid., p. 20.)

As the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said, it is important to reject dependence on others, establish *Juche* and come out courageously in the struggle against U.S. imperialism with conviction of victory to knock it down.

It is wrong to think that no countries but the big ones can beat down U.S. imperialism. It is, needless to say, a good thing for big countries to join small countries in fighting against U.S. imperialism. If small countries, not believing in their own strength but relying only on big countries, do not wage an active struggle in the position they are now in and sit idle, they cannot make revolution and will, in the long run, reduce themselves to the imperialists' slaves. As is known to all, others cannot make revolution in one's own stead. Even small countries can defeat any aggressors, when they discard illusion about U.S. imperialism and the spirit of worship of and flunkeyism towards America, get rid of fear of America and shake off the spirit of submission to and reliance on America, establish *Juche*, unite the masses of the people, rise up valiantly and wage an active struggle in defiance of sacrifice, in the position they are now in.

The strategy advanced by the genius Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of dismembering U.S. imperialism, requires the broad anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist forces to further strengthen militant solidarity in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Though the Yankee devils are bluffing now, they will bite the dust, if the devils are dismembered by joint action in all parts of the world as big materials were processed with small machine tools by the working class at the Ryongsong Machine Factory.

"...When the peoples of the countries fighting for the revolution strengthen solidarity with each other and fight actively in firm unity, they are sure to win a victory." ("Let's Further Deepen and Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement, the Great Driving Force of Socialist Construction," pp. 38-39.)

As was pointed out by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have a relationship of mutual support in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle today. When Africa and Latin America are not free, Asia cannot be free either, and if U.S. imperialism is driven out of Asia, it will be favourable for the liberation struggle of the African and Latin American peoples. The victory on one front against U.S. imperialism will sap its strength that much, further facilitating victory on other fronts.

From this it follows that even small countries can defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors by joint efforts, once they strike hard blows at the U.S. imperialists everywhere the rascals set foot.

The original strategy of struggle to dismember U.S. imperialism, a strategy newly elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and brilliant military strategist, is the most correct strategy of struggle that leads the present-day anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle to fresh victory.

The revolutionary peoples of the world, drawing immense inspiration from the strategy set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are fighting vigorously, full of conviction of victory in their revolutionary struggle.

Today the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the world people seizes all the continents, and their revolutionary advance is growing powerful as never before. The anti-imperialist struggle is getting fiercer particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

U.S. imperialism is now biting the dust everywhere it sets foot, hit hard by the powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the revolutionary peoples the world over.

In accordance with the strategic line put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will wage a more vigorous struggle to dismember U.S. imperialism and will drive it out of South Korea, accomplish the historic cause of national unification without fail and keep up the resolute struggle shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the revolutionary countries of the world till U.S. imperialism is ruined once and for all.

Pak Ung Gil

Orchards at Puberty Yield Abundance of Fruits

Big orchards, our eternal wealth, have mushroomed throughout our country and now yield a great abundance of fruits season by season.

Particularly, the orchards planted after the historic Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in 1961 under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are now in full flourish and produce mountains of fruits.

The prolific orchards covering the whole country are closely associated with the far-reaching plan, and warm love for the people, of the fatherly Leader who is solicitous to provide our people with a happier and richer life.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In our country where mountains account for nearly 80 per cent of the territory it is of weighty significance for the development of the national economy and the betterment of the people's life to develop fruit growing in a big way by making use of the mountains."

Our country is mountainous. To develop fruit growing by turning mountains to good account, therefore, is of great importance for ensuring the development and prosperity of the country and a happy life of the people through the comprehensive use of the territory.

Back in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the fatherly Leader worked out a grand plan for building a new society free from exploitation and oppression in the restored fatherland and making effective use of all natural resources in our country so as to turn it into a paradise good to live in. Looking at the Korean apples got in the fierce battle against the enemy Japanese imperialists, he painfully thought of our children and people who were suffering under the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and elaborated a far-reaching plan to create prolific orchards in the fatherland which would be liberated after defeating the enemy.

Even under the acute situation right after the liberation of the country the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the slogan: **"Let the people living in mountainous areas make good use of the mountains and those in coastal areas make proper use of the sea!"** and stood himself in the van of the struggle for its realization, organizing and directing it.

Immediately after the liberation he visited farm villages in Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province and Sijong county, Chagang Province to share the joy of a new life with the peasants who had become masters of land thanks to the land reform and taught them to plant on treeless hillocks and around houses many fruit trees suited to the climatic and soil conditions of the localities so that they might live a rich life producing an abundance of fruits. In the meantime, the Leader took measures to establish and develop the state fruit farms already at that time and gave scrupulous guidance to make them play a pioneer's role in the development of fruit farming in our country.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists, the Leader instructed the workers concerned to lay out a large fruit farm near Pyongyang and personally showed them where to lay it out. More, he saw that nurseries of young fruit trees were set up in various parts of the country. Under such meticulous care of the fatherly Leader, even in the trying days of the war the material and technical preparations for development of fruit growing were energetically pushed ahead in the country and the number of state fruit farms more than trebled as against the prewar period.

Our fruit growing made epoch-making progress in the postwar period, especially through the nation-wide struggle for the implementation of the decision of the Pukchong Meeting.

The fatherly Leader, though awfully busy directing the state affairs after the war, went to one place after another to give concrete and minute guidance for the development of fruit farming in the country.

In the spring of 1957, the fatherly Leader who had been elaborating an original, *Juche*-motivated grand plan to turn all our hillsides into terraced orchards to suit the actual conditions of our country which is mountainous, looked round Pukchong county, and set forth before workers of Party, government and economic organs and public organizations in South Hamgyong Province a programmatic task of reclaiming all hills of the country through an all-people movement and increasing the orchard area in a big way.

In October 1959 the Leader again came to Pukchong county. At the Ryongjon-ri village in the county he went up to the terraced orchard planted on steep slopes to see how fruit trees grew there. Looking at an old apple tree, he said that we should make apple trees bear fruits for about a hundred years, though the Japs had considered the longevity of apple trees to be 50 years. And he even taught in detail the peasants the technical method of growing them.

At an apple tree in a terraced orchard the fatherly Leader thought of not only today's happiness of our people but also the happiness of our future generations and further matured a plan to generalize the small success made in the creation of a terraced orchard and cover the whole country with terraced orchards.

The people in Ryongjon-ri, who are always faithful to the teachings of the Leader, worked hard with a single desire to take the lead in the struggle for the materialization of his *Juche*-motivated plan for laying out the terraced orchards. As was instructed by the Leader, they brought under plow the slopes of valleys and enlarged their orchard by over 30 *chongbo* in a short span of time. More than 1,000 *chongbo* of hillside was newly reclaimed into orchards throughout Pukchong county. It was really an innovatory success.

Early in April 1961 the fatherly Leader paid another visit to Ryongjon-ri. It was raining from early morning. He alighted at a place on the roadside, looked round the orchard on the hillside and repeatedly praised the people in Ryongjon-ri for their success.

That day in Ryongjon-ri he called in person a consultative meeting of fruit-growers in Pukchong county and showed them a bright prospect for the development of fruit farming.

Giving on-the-spot guidance many times, the fatherly Leader personally set a living example in Ryongjon-ri for developing our fruit growing from the stand of *Juche* and gave energetic guidance to the work for generalizing it all over the country.

During his on-the-spot guidance, defying rain and snow, he went up and down many rugged mountains and steep slopes and had talks with peasants under fruit trees or in the floor-heated rooms of peasants' houses and with scholars, and indicated the *Juche*-oriented line for developing fruit growing in our country which is limited in the acreage of plains and is mountainous. The Leader taught in detail the peasants the advanced methods of fruit growing—how to control erosion at the terraced orchards, how to train and prune fruit trees and so on—the scientific methods suited to the climatic and soil conditions of our country.

On April 7, 1961 the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in Ryongjon-ri on the basis of an example which was created under his concrete guidance for many years.

At the meeting he said that mountains should be turned to good account to actively expand orchards, that an end should be put to the practice of laying stress on apple cultivation alone in fruit farming and fruit trees of wide varieties and strains be planted in proper combination to fit in with the climatic and soil conditions of localities, and that good care should be taken of the existing orchards. And he emphasized that the valuable experience gained by the people of Pukchong county in laying out fine orchards on the slopes unfit for cultivation of dry field crops should be drawn on by all other counties in our country.

At the meeting, the Leader taught in detail how to create large orchards, and called on the entire people in the country to rise in a vigorous struggle for the creation of 200,000 *chongbo* of new orchards.

Indeed, the Pukchong Meeting marked the beginning of a new history in the development of fruit farming in our country.

After the Leader's visit the people of Ryongjon-ri unfolded an energetic struggle to carry his teachings into practice and effected another innovation of planting in a brief space of time a new terraced orchard of more than 60 *chongbo* on slopes.

The flames of creation of new orchards kindled by the Ryongjon-ri villagers spread instantly all over the country. Peasants, workers, office employees, students and housewives turned out like one man to lay out 200,000 *chongbo* of orchards.

Thanks to the devoted labour struggle of our working people who are always true to the call of the Leader, 20,000-30,000 *chongbo* of orchards were laid out in a year, and such innovatory successes followed one after another. In this way, all areas of our country including the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san, highland in the northern area, the east and west coastal areas and the area close to the Military Demarcation Line were brought under fruit trees. The whole country was virtually turned into a huge orchard and took on an entirely new look.

The fatherly Leader not only roused our people to the struggle for creation of orchards but also put forward the sagacious line of building up solidly the material and technical foundation of fruit growing, of pushing ahead dynamically with the technical revolution and mechanizing and modernizing application of fertilizer to fruit trees so as to place fruit farming on a scientific and technical footing, and personally organized and directed the struggle for implementation of the line.

Co-op farm members gather rich apple crops

The Leader elucidated in person the ways and means for solving the difficult and complex problems that arise in mechanization of fruit-growing work because orchards mostly lie on slopes, and provided the fruit-growers with every condition for their solution.

More, the fatherly Leader saw that factories were built to specialize in manufacturing the new-type tractors suitable for fruit cultivation and produce other fruit-farm machines and various fruit-farm machines including tractors were mass-produced and that the supply of various chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals increased from year to year.

As a result of the rapid promotion of mechanization of fruit-growing work, lorries and tractors have become able to go up and down terraced orchards on steep slopes without any trouble and midget tractors move about freely under fruit trees for weeding and spraying.

The fatherly Leader himself created and generalized the new work-team-in-charge system in the management of the orchards in keeping with the needs of the new circumstances where our fruit growing developed into a large-scale socialist one, and thereby solved in a unique way the question of guidance and management of fruit growing.

Moreover, the Leader saw that a large number of technical personnel were trained for fruit growing, that scientific research institutions in this field were built up firmly and that modern fruit processing factories and storages were built with the rise in the output of fruits. And he took all measures to develop the technique of their processing and storage, end the spoilage of fruits and supply the people with as many fruits as possible.

In ten years since the Pukchong Meeting, thanks to the wise guidance and meticulous care of the fatherly Leader, our country has become covered with orchards where various fruit trees are in bloom and bear a great abundance of golden fruits every season.

These orchards have now attained puberty.

All this resulted in increasing fruit production sharply. In 1969 the country's fruit output doubled as against 1960. Pukchong county produces every year more fruits than what our country put out in a preliberation year.

During the Six-Year Plan period our fruit growing will further develop. In the period the total area under fruit trees will increase to 300,000 *chongbo* and the annual fruit output reach 800,000-1,000,000 tons and our people will eat much more fruits.

Chang Pyo Hyop

After the Pukchong meeting the Ryongjon-ri village has turned into an orchard yielding an abundance of fruits under the wise guidance of the Leader Photo by An Myong Sok

(Continued from Page 1)

the large-scale Pyongyang and Songhwa fruit farms the site of which the Leader chose in person, and those in Pukchong, Hamhung and Sukchon.

Pointing out that under the outstanding guidance of the brilliant Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the fruit growing of the country has made more rapid development after the war, the reporter said that after the war the Leader personally visited numberless farm villages to select the sites of orchards and taught in detail how to lay out orchards and grow fruit trees.

The reporter went on:

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Pukchong county many times and set himself an example in creating orchards on slopes. In this way Pukchong county has become an excellent model in the development of the country's fruit growing.

Upon such minute preparations the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally convened the historic Pukchong meeting in April 1961 and roused vigorously the whole Party and the entire people to a large-scale nature-remaking work to plant hillocks and slopes throughout the country with orchards in a big way and thus completely change the look of the country.

The reporter continued:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught at the historic Pukchong meeting:

"To lay out orchards in a big way is a big-scale nature-remaking work and a great revolutionary task to improve the people's life. This is not only a work for the happiness of our generation but a glorious work for the happiness of the generations to come. This vast work cannot be done unless the whole Party and the entire people are mobilized."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, after making arrangements for this important work according to a far-reaching plan, personally guided it, in the van of the people.

The numerous new orchards planted on hills throughout the country are great creations of our times that our people who are energetically advancing under the banner of the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, have made through a hard struggle, faithfully following the outstanding and experienced leadership of the Leader.

After referring in detail to the tremendous vitality of the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the reporter pointed in detail to the amazing changes that have taken place in fruit growing during the last ten years in our country since the historic Pukchong meeting and to the brilliant successes attained in South Hamgyong Province.

In our country the acreage of orchards has rapidly increased in the last ten years. Now it is hundreds of thousands of *chongbo*.

The swift expansion of the acreage of orchards has resulted in remarkable growth in the output of fruits.

In the last ten years South Hamgyong Province has laid out some 20,000 *chongbo* of new orchards and thus successfully put into practice the on-the-spot instructions of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on expanding the acreage of orchards in the province to 30,000 *chongbo* during the Seven-Year Plan.

The reporter stressed:

All the successes in fruit growing in our country are a brilliant fruition of the great *Juche* idea, the wise leadership and lofty virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, who sets forth correct lines and policies from the steadfast stand of *Juche*, always indicates wise and scientific ways and organizes and leads the struggle for their implementation in an indomitable fighting spirit and with an extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

The reporter extended the highest honour and deepest thanks, reflecting the sentiments of loyalty of the entire Party members and working people in the province, to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, who has opened up the broad avenue for the development of fruit growing in our country and brought into being today's large-scale socialist fruit growing and always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, and sincerely wished the respected and beloved Leader good health and a long life.

The reporter referred in detail to the tasks of the entire fruit growers and agricultural working people of our country and the agricultural working people in the province.

The reporter declared with high pride that at the end of the Six-Year Plan, the fruit output in our country would reach 800,000-1,000,000 tons and that the province's fruit output would exceed 180,000 tons during the plan period and the province would hit the 250,000 ton mark in 1980.

A letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, reflecting the unanimous determination of the attendants to bring about great innovations in the development of fruit growing by carrying to thorough fulfilment the Party policy set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, was adopted at the meeting amid the thunderous applause of the entire attendants.

On the same day Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, posed for a photograph with the labour innovators in fruit growing in South Hamgyong Province.

Meanwhile, report meetings were held in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, and various other places.

Non-Paddy Irrigation Projects Completed and Water Sprinkled over Fields Sown to Wheat and Barley

Sprinklers are spraying water over wheat and barley which have passed winter in major two-crop areas of our socialist countryside where the first spring of the Six-Year Plan has come.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, illumined the bright path of gathering every year a bumper crop not only from paddies but also from dry fields, and early this year he gave instructions for undertaking non-paddy irrigation projects in a mass movement. Upholding the instructions of the Leader the working people in various parts of the country carried out non-paddy irrigation projects energetically from the outset of the year braving the biting cold, thus introducing the sprinkler irrigation system in two-crop fields.

Through the vigorous "100-day battle" the members of the Mujin Co-op Farm in the Ryokpo district, Pyongyang, have wound up the project for introducing the sprinkler irrigation system in dry fields and started to spray water over the barley fields Photo by Hong Man Pyo

According to recent data available, more than 1,000 non-paddy irrigation projects had been brought to completion as of March 30, taking the country as a whole. The projects for watering 5,300 *chongbo* of dry fields scheduled for this spring have been wound up in the suburbs of Pyongyang and projects for watering more than 600 *chongbo* brought to completion in the outskirts of Kaesong. All these sprinkler irrigation setups have started operation.

The working people in South Hwanghae Province, one of the major two-crop areas of the country, had wound up more than 260 irrigation projects by the same date by vigorously pushing ahead with the non-paddy irrigation projects through collective innovation. More than 220 irrigation projects have been completed in South Pyongan Province in the meantime.

These shining results made in non-paddy irrigation that will bring each year a bumper crop to the co-op fields of prospering socialist Korea owe entirely to the wise leadership and profound care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught us:

"When non-paddy irrigation is effected, dry-field farming will be freed for ever from crop failure as is the case with rice farming, and the per *chongbo* yield of dry-field crops can be increased considerably."

The working people in all parts of the country rose up with the firm determination to complete non-paddy irrigation signifying a great revolutionary turn in the dry-field farming in the country and thus manifest their loyalty to the fatherly Leader. They held meetings and formed "shock brigades for non-paddy irrigation" and "youth shock brigades" and "shock brigades for production of non-paddy irrigation equipment." Then they pushed ahead with the projects with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm.

The rural youths in different parts of the country creditably performed the vanguard role in such difficult jobs as digging frozen earth, laying pipes and building water pumping stations by fully exhibiting the youthful stamina, as becomes the guard detachment and death-defying corps of the Leader.

Meanwhile, the workers of industrial establishments who undertook the production of sprinklers and materials supplied in time quantities of them to the countryside. They proceeded to the rural areas and actively helped agricultural working people, assembling the irrigation setups. Now the sprinklers are spraying water over the young wheat and barley.

In our country sprinkler and other irrigation will be introduced in 300,000 *chongbo* of dry fields with main emphasis on the areas suitable for two-crop cultivation during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

Kim Jong Sin

"Stop At Once the Military Training!" "Stop School Inspection!"

Over 1,000 Students of Yonse University in Seoul Hold Denunciation Rally to Fight to the Last against Military Education, Adopt Resolution and Appeal to Students and Men of the Press All Over South Korea and Wage Street Demonstration Shouting Slogans

Over 1,000 students of Yonse University in Seoul who had been waging a month-long struggle under the slogan "stop the military education infringing upon campus freedom," held on April 2 a denunciation rally and renewed their determination to fight more stubbornly against the U.S. imperialists and their lackey, the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang and waged a powerful street demonstration, according to a radio broadcast from Seoul.

At the "denunciation rally against military training" held at the university on the morning of April 2, the students scathingly exposed and denounced with towering rage the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooge, persisting more doggedly than ever before in militarization and fascistization of schools and adopted a resolution expressing their determination to fight to the last against the military education imposed upon them by the enemy.

There they read out an appeal addressed to the students and men of the press all over South Korea and went into the demonstration struggle.

Over 1,000 students surged out of the campus with a streamer reading: "We resolutely oppose military training" and marched through the streets, shouting the slogans: "Stop at once the military training!" and "Stop school inspection!"

Much frightened, the Pak Jung Hi military gang, the running dog of U.S. imperialism, desperately clamped down on the students by mobilizing the puppet riot police to suppress their demonstration.

But, the students fought stubbornly against the puppet riot police, not yielding to it.

Meanwhile, the students of such colleges under Seoul University as the Law College, Commercial College and Liberal Arts and Sciences College have been waging a month-long struggle, resolutely rejecting the treacherous military education, under the slogan: "To hell with military education encroaching upon campus freedom!" Above 93 per cent of the students voted for keeping up a staunch fight against military education in a recent poll when they held a meeting to decide upon this question.

The Pak Jung Hi military gangsters, resorting more viciously to the scheme to militarize schools as a link in the reinforcement of the puppet armed forces, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, framed up even a "special group for watching the students' movement" and started an unprecedented repression of the students when the students in Seoul came out in resolute opposition to the barbarous military education forced upon them.

Having risen up in a determined struggle against the criminal acts of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are running hog-wild for the militarization and fascistization of schools with the approach of the fraudulent "election" engineered by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean students are continuing their fight in a high spirit to sweep away the enemy.

Invincible Is Revolutionary Cause of Indochinese Peoples

Waging War of Resistance against U.S. Imperialism and for National Salvation

The peoples and armed forces of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have now been performing immortal military exploits in close mutual co-operation in the sacred liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. And the whole area of Indochina has thus turned into mass graves where great many U.S. imperialist invaders are being buried.

Of late the Laotian People's Liberation Armed Forces and the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces have achieved brilliant war results in close cooperation on the front in southern Laos and the Khe Sanh front: they completely frustrated the so-called operation "Lam Son 719" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Vietnamese puppet troops; they wounded or killed 15,400 enemy troops on Highway 9 and destroyed some 500 planes, 318 tanks and armoured cars and 114 cannons.

The Cambodian National Liberation Army and patriotic-minded people who have been going ahead shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples are dealing bitter military and political blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Lon Nol traitorous clique through repeated attacks on them. Especially, they broke into the enemy's "defence zone of the capital," drove him into a narrow strip of area around Phnom Penh and cut off all his major routes of supply and retreat. Thus, the U.S. imperialists and the Lon Nol puppet band have been isolated completely.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their jackals are now confronted with danger of the final defeat owing to the indefatigable, heroic resistance of the Indochinese peoples.

In his telegram of greetings to the Party and government leaders of Vietnam, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out as follows:

"The shining battle results recently achieved by the peoples of three Indochinese countries and their armed forces acquire tremendous strategical significance and they are a brilliant victory that fully demonstrates the invincible might of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples united on the basis of the Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and once again clearly shows the vulnerability of U.S. imperialism to the whole world.

"This victory infinitely gladdens and encourages the Korean people and all the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world."

The great victory gained by the Indochinese peoples, indeed, is an epochal event of great strategical significance that has administered mortal blows to U.S. imperialism in its adventurous war escalation manoeuvres and brought a new phase in the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation resistance war of the Indochinese peoples.

The Korean people extend the warmest felicitations to the heroic Indochinese peoples on their proud triumph and immortal exploits in the fierce battles against the enemy.

With their nefarious aggressive ambitions against Indochina the U.S. imperialists brought their aggressor army and mercenaries of their satellite countries and puppets, a million and hundreds of thousands strong, into action on various fronts in Indochina and have been committing the most diabolical atrocities of killing people at random, destroying all and burning all, while incessantly escalating the criminal war. The devils, however, can never bring to their knees the Indochinese peoples who have come out in the struggle for the cause of justice.

The Indochinese peoples who have been awakened and tempered in the flames of the protracted, arduous struggle against the foreign invaders, are now displaying matchless mass heroism and patriotic devotion in the lofty revolutionary spirit in battles against the enemy, keenly aware of the fact that they fight for independence and liberation of their countries.

The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have been bonded together more firmly through the long-drawn, anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle and their forces have now grown invincible further still. The people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are pushing ahead more dynamically with the socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding while beating back the brigandish attacks of the U.S. imperialist invaders in the sky and on the sea. In particular, they are making every possible effort so that the DRV may play a successful role of the stable rear for the fighting Indochinese peoples.

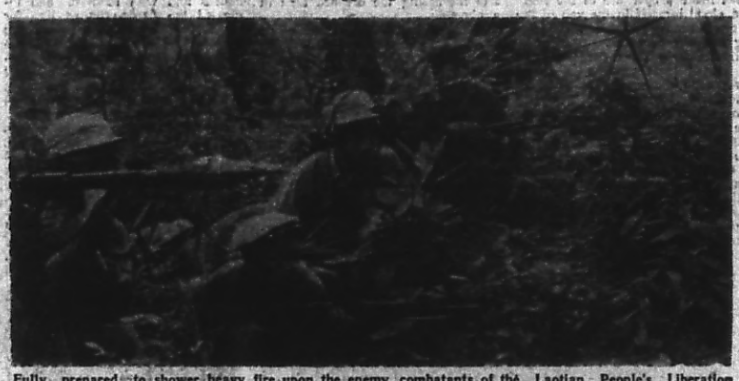
The Korean people and the peoples the world over are resolutely denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their reckless aggression and war escalation acts against Indochina and are actively supporting and encouraging the fighting Indochinese peoples.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the realities, stop immediately their wildcat war escalation manoeuvres against Indochina and withdraw from all the areas of Indochina unconditionally and once for all, taking along their aggressive army, troops of their satellite countries and puppets and all lethal weapons.

Our people will, in the future too, actively support and encourage, with might and main, the Indochinese peoples in their sacred anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Indochinese peoples who enjoy positive support and encouragement from the peoples in Korea and other parts of the whole world.

Chin Bang Hun



Fully prepared to shower heavy fire upon the enemy, combatants of the Laotian People's Liberation Army closely watch the enemy's movement

Snipers of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces stealthily approach the enemy's position and shower hits upon the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops

Japanese Militarists Step Up Preparations for Military Invasion, Shipping Even Tanks into South Korea by "Pusan-Shimonoseki Ferry Steamer"

The Japanese militarists who are ever more unscrupulous in their aggressive scheme against Korea following the war policy of U.S. imperialism went so far as to commit the criminal act of openly introducing combat equipment directly into South Korea.

According to a foreign news dispatch from Tokyo, Nakasone, the villainous director of the "defence agency" of Japan, admitted on March 27 the fact that tanks were "shipped" into South Korea by the so-called "ferry steamer" plying between Pusan and Shimonoseki. The rascal also said that former servicemen had been appointed as the officials of the Japanese agency in South Korea dealing with the operation of the "ferry steamer" services. At the budget committee meeting of the House of Councillors that day the scoundrel, called to account for the scheme to use the "Pusan-Shimonoseki ferry steamer" as a means for carrying aggressive armed force of Japanese militarism to the Korean front, could not but admit part of the crime, though he did his hardest to find a loophole.

This shows that the scheme of the Japanese militarists to reinvade Korea is being stepped up with greater zeal in a more adventurous way under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

This also clearly shows why the scoundrels reopened the cursed "Pusan-Shimonoseki ferry steamer" services in conspiracy with their pet dog, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the South Korean people.

Obsessed with the delusion to restore their old position in Korea, the scoundrels have worked out aggressive plans for launching a "forestalling attack" on our country and are frantically reinforcing the "self-defence forces," while working overtime of late to "dispatch" them to Korea in case the U.S. imperialists unleash a new war there. It is an open secret that the Japanese militarists are conducting "training of the self-defence forces" under the "conditions similar to the topography and climate of Korea" and openly sending their force of aggression to South Korea under the name of "exchange of military service."

But, no criminal scheme of the Japanese militarists to realize their aggressive ambition against Korea can escape failure under the determined counter-blow of the Korean people.

(KCNA)

South Korean Youths Conduct Propaganda Calling for Disbandment of "Homeland Reserve Force" in Taejon

South Korean youths valiantly conducted a propaganda resolutely demanding the disbandment of the criminal "Homeland Reserve Force" at the Taejon railway station plaza, South Chungchong Province, on April 3, according to a press report from South Korea.

That day a certain Kim and two other youths residing in Taejon showed a writing in blood advocating the disbandment of the "Homeland Reserve Force" to the crowds at the railway station plaza and loudly called for the disbandment of the "Homeland Reserve Force." The crowds actively supported their just demand and resolutely rejected the "Homeland Reserve Force" trumped up by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

This clearly shows how stubbornly the South Korean youths are opposing the "Homeland Reserve Force."

Keenly aware that the so-called "Homeland Reserve Force" rigged up by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits at the dictates of U.S. imperialism is a "special detachment" of the puppet army and nothing but cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism, the South Korean youths are not only persistently refusing to be enlisted in it but raising high their voices in demand of its disbandment.

The 11th Anniversary of Senegal's Independence

The 11th anniversary of Senegal's independence falls on April 4. On this day the Korean people send felicitations to the Senegalese people.

The independence of Senegal was an event of great significance in the life of her people determined to terminate the centuries-long history of sufferings and build a new country.

Since independence the Senegalese people have energetically striven to eliminate the evil aftermaths of protracted colonial rule, consolidate national independence and construct the national economy and national culture. In this course they have registered a series of successes.

Especially, Senegalese people have gained new results in agricultural production by actively developing agriculture in a many-sided way to attain self-sufficiency in food without importing it.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes the Senegalese people have scored in the struggle for creating a new life since independence.

The U.S. imperialists are averse to the Senegalese people who are advancing along the path of anti-imperialism and independence. Upon the independence of Senegal, they started their infiltration into it with "peace corps" in the van, passing themselves off as a "helper," and persistently egged on reactionaries to engineer military coup in an attempt to overthrow the government of Senegal. The Senegalese people who prize independence and sovereignty have not tolerated the vicious plots of the U.S. imperialists, expelling such wicked elements as the U.S. "ambassador," "diplomats" and chief of the "peace corps."

The U.S. imperialists are now mercilessly suppressing the fierce anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle which is taking place not only in Senegal but in Africa and various other parts of the world. Further, they are scheming to stamp out national independence and detach newly-independent states from the anti-imperialist front, engrossed in manoeuvres of aggression and war.

The present situation demands, above anything else, that all the anti-imperialist forces firmly unite and unfold a resolute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"It is clear that world peace cannot be safeguarded, nor can national liberation and independence or the victory of democracy and socialism be achieved, apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 259.)

When all the anti-imperialist forces of the world, strengthening their firm unity and militant solidarity, wage determinedly the anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-imperialist struggle and mutilate the U.S. imperialists everywhere in the world, U.S. imperialism will become impotent and bite the dust in the end and imperialism will be wiped off the surface of the earth once and for all.

For the victory of the anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-imperialist revolutionary cause, the Korean people will do their utmost to resolutely support the anti-imperialist struggle of the Senegalese people, the peoples of newly-independent states, the oppressed peoples and the peoples of the world and consolidate unity and solidarity with them.

The Korean and Senegalese peoples are closely bound together for the community of their past positions and their present stand of anti-imperialism and independence.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Senegalese people will be strengthened and developed, the Korean people are making active efforts for this purpose.

The Korean people sincerely wish the diligent and talented Senegalese people yet greater success in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and creation of a new life.

"Election" in South Korea—A Burlesque of Fascist Oppression, Fraudulence and Trickery

With the puppet "presidential election" and puppet "national assembly election" stagemanaged by the U.S. imperialists near at hand, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are hellbent on a knavish scheme to gain another "victory" in them by means of fascist terrorism, fraudulence and trickery.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Korean people are well aware of the nature of the so-called 'U.N.-supervised elections.' It is no secret that the election of Syngman Rhee, traitor to the Korean people, was rigged up on several occasions, Chang Myon's assumption of power was fabricated and seizure of power by Pak Jung Hi was legalized through the so-called 'U.N.-supervised elections' imposed on South Korea from 1948 to this date." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 189.)

The "election" farce in South Korea is no more than a detestable burlesque of utter fascist oppression and terrorism, humbuggery and swindle, a ridiculous farce masterminded by the U.S. imperialists for installing their faithful lackeys in the puppet regime to put a garb of "representative government" to their colonial fascist rule in South Korea through the medium of their puppets so as to dupe the people, hold out their colonial domination and gear up their policy of aggression and war.

A cogent proof of this is furnished, above all, by the previous "election" farces staged in South Korea.

The separate "elections" concocted by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea on May 10, 1948, were held in an atmosphere of terrible horror with the general mobilization of the U.S. imperialist occupation troops and the terrorist groups of traitor Syngman Rhee.

The people resolutely rejected the "elections" by a nation-wide resistance.

As regards the "elections," even a "UP" correspondent who was then in Seoul had this to say:

"Scout planes of the U.S. army flew overhead, and the polls were strictly guarded by members of the 'Hyangbodan' (a terrorist organization of the Syngman Rhee clique—Ed.) who were carrying baseball bats. In Seoul, under the command of the U.S. army, thousands of policemen and specially-appointed civilians built barricades at key points and crossings, and guards were posted at the entrances to alleyways... The atmosphere was as if in a city under martial law."

Even according to the extremely curtailed data submitted to the U.N. by the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea," a notorious tool of U.S. imperialism for "aggression on Korea, which "supervised" the "elections," 416 people were killed and 858 injured during the "elections."

As a matter of fact, the "elections" ended in a total fiasco. Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists rigged up the puppet "national assembly" and set up a puppet regime with arch-traitor Syngman Rhee as its "president."

After the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was toppled by the April 19 Popular Uprising which, occasioned by the inlamous, unjust "elections" on March 15, 1960, broke out throughout South Korea, the U.S. imperialists framed up the Chang Myon puppet regime by similar "elections."

When the Chang Myon puppet regime, too, became powerless owing to the mounting anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists, putting up Pak Jung Hi and his set of military blackguards whom they had long hand-raised as special agents, engineered a "military coup" and established military fascist dictatorship. Then, through the puppet "presidential election" in 1963, they again legalized the usurpation of "power" by traitor Pak Jung Hi.

All the "election" farces staged by the U.S. imperialists and traitor Pak Jung Hi by dint of the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea, which is typical of the vicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies for its unparalleled ferocity and barbarity, go one better than the previous ones in villainy.

To cite some of the instances which occurred in recent years. At the time of the puppet "presidential election" in May 1967, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique reinforced their suppression forces in a big way already one year before the "election" and, stepping up fascist repression, wrapped the whole South Korean society in an atmosphere of terror and unrest on the eve of the "election." And in the year of 1966 alone, scores of police stations and upwards of 200 police substations and police boxes were newly set up with the resultant increase of the police by 5,800 or more men. At that time, for the suppression of the people the South Korean puppet clique mobilized huge forces—over 35,000 cops (more than 55,000 at present), 370,000-odd special agents of the "central intelligence bureau," police agents numbering more than 320,000 and counter-intelligence corps more than 20,000 strong.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed an "emergency alert" throughout South Korea around the "election" day and carried out the "election" with the puppet policemen and special agents all going into action at each polling district.

For instance, the polling booths in Seoul were swarmed with over 4,550 policemen in uniform or in plain clothes, and one of the ballot-counting places in Yongdo ward of Pusan city was thronged with a hundred or more cops armed with carbines. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique not only let loose the puppet police to arrest and detain oppositionists on preposterous charges but set terrorist groups in motion to commit innumerable bestial outrages, killing by assault in broad daylight those who were against them. Furthermore, they brutally persecuted people who did not vote for their bandits, branding them as "pro-Communists."

In 1969, for their long-term assumption of power, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sanguinarily put down the mass resistance of the South Korean people including youth and students and huddled up in a brigandish way the so-called "constitutional amendment for the third-term presidency" to revise the provision of the puppet "constitution" stipulating that a man be elected only twice to the puppet "presidency."

All the "elections" held in South Korea in the teeth of such barbarous fascist oppression and terrorism were, without exception, accompanied by most vile falsehood and deception. Every time an "election" took place, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique wallowed in all sorts of trickery without precedent in history: they registered a large number of ghost voters and thought out "beforehand voting," "voting by proxy," "open voting with three to five voters as a unit," "voting of ballots in bundles," and so forth.

In the puppet "presidential election" on May 3, 1967, Pak Jung Hi and his set, enlisting a big number of their pawns, made them vote by proxy more than 40,000 ballots in each "constituency," and it happened at a poll in North Kyongsang Province that a thousand ballots were cast in a bundle in "favour" of traitor Pak Jung Hi. To add to it all, this traitor contrived more than two million bogus electors by "registering" on the "roll of voters" the dead, absentees pressganged into the puppet army and even minors.

Especially, "ballot counting" illustrates all the more glaringly the vicious nature of the fraud and swindle in the "elections" in South Korea.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi and his clique instructed "tally clerks," greasing their palms with a gift of 100,000 won each, to change the approval ballots for the "oppositionists" into those for themselves in the course of ballot counting. On the pretext of "maintenance of order," they posted hordes of "policemen" at the "ballot-counting sites" and made no scruple to perpetrate such a brigandish act as to oust opposition party "witnesses" and "tally clerks" to change "ballots" or "ballot boxes." Besides, the Pak Jung Hi clique went the length of letting their cat's paws "spoil ballots for opposition candidates with red-inked finger tip while sorting them out," which is a sordid trick widely known in South Korea as a "piano-playing" trick. When the rate of voting turned out to be excessively higher than the actual number of electors as a result of such fabrications, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had the check to announce that the voting rate was 91 per cent, after altering it seven times.

What is more, the "elections" in South Korea are unfair "elections" influenced by money without exception.

During the 1967 "elections," the Pak Jung Hi clique, while distributing voting papers among the electors, gave each of them 1,000 won in Kyonggi Province and 2,000 won in Kwangju, South Cholla Province. In this way they squandered 10,000,000,000 won in bribing electors. In 1969 when they staged the "constitutional amendment" farce for the "third-term presidency," the puppet clique embezzled 20,000,000,000 won of "state funds" for it.

There is stronger indication with this year's "elections" just asound the corner that terrorism, fraudulence and trickery will be repeated in a more malicious manner in the forthcoming "elections" now being stepped up desperately by the enemy, under the situation in which the crisis of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule is further deepening with the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people further gaining in strength and scope. Today, the broad sections of South Korean people are turning out in a struggle to shatter the "election" farce of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, resolutely opposing and rejecting it.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is trying, by hook or by crook, to obtain again the appellation of "president," but he will never be able to escape the same miserable fate as that of Syngman Rhee, the arch-traitor who came a cropper after indulging in all sorts of unjust "election" farces to remain a lifelong "president."

Kim Byong Sam

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